

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD
For the Montana National Register of Historic Places Program and State Antiquities Database

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society
PO Box 201202, 1410 8th Ave
Helena, MT 59620-1202

Property Address: **MSU - Bozeman**

Historic Address (if applicable): **NA**

City/Town: **Bozeman**

Site Number: **24 GA 1798**

(An historic district number may also apply.)

County: **Gallatin**

Historic Name: **Reid Hall**

Original Owner(s): **Montana State College, Bozeman**

Current Ownership ☐ Private ☒ Public

Current Property Name: **Reid Hall**

Owner(s): **Montana State College, Bozeman**

Owner Address: **Administration & Finance
PO Box 172440
Bozeman, MT 59717**

Phone:

Legal Location

PM: **Montana** Township: **2S** Range: **5E**

NW ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ of Section: **13**

Lot(s): **NA**

Block(s): **D**

Addition: **Northern Pacific Addn.** Year of Addition: **rev. 1959**

USGS Quad Name: **Bozeman** Year: **1987**

Historic Use: **Education**

Current Use: **Education**

Construction Date: **1959** ☐ Estimated ☒ Actual

☒ Original Location ☐ Moved Date Moved:

UTM Reference www.nris.mt.gov/topofinder2

☐ NAD 27 ☒ NAD 83(preferred)

Zone: **12** Easting: **496105** Northing: **5057013**

National Register of Historic Places

NRHP Listing Date:

Historic District:

NRHP Eligible: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Date of this document: **July 20, 2010**

Form Prepared by: **Diana J. Painter, PhD**

Address: **3518 N. C Street, Spokane, WA 99205**

Daytime Phone: **(707) 364-0697**

MT SHPO USE ONLY

Eligible for NRHP: ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Date: 11/17/2010

Evaluator: Kate Hampton

Comments:

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PAGE 2

Property Name: **Reid Hall**

Site Number: **24 GA 1798**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

X See Additional Information Page

Architectural Style: **Modern** If Other, specify:

Property Type: **Educational** Specific Property Type: **Classroom/office building**

Architect: **Cushing, Terrell & Associates** Architectural Firm/City/State: **Cushing, Terrell & Associates, Billings, MT**

Builder/Contractor: **Haggerty-Messmer Co.** Company/City/State: **Bozeman**

Source of Information: **Montana State University records**

Location and setting. Reid Hall is located on the south side of the main east-west mall on campus, called Centennial Mall, which was established in 1993. It is also one of the flanking structures in the main north-south walkway into the campus. It is within the heart of the campus, just southwest of the central campus building, the 1896 Montana Hall.

North of the building is the Centennial Mall; the building faces north onto the mall. To the east is the walkway between the historic Romney Gymnasium and Montana Hall. Beyond that is the Renne Library. To the immediate south is a landscaped open space. To the southwest is Traphagen Hall. To the west is Sherrick Hall.

Materials. Reid Hall is a concrete block building clad in combed brick in a running bond pattern. Exterior 'ribs' are reinforced concrete clad in travertine. It has a concrete foundation and a built-up roof. Windows and doors have aluminum frames. The building is finished with a narrow metal coping.

Design and massing. Reid Hall is a four-story building with an L-shaped footprint and a flat roof. It wraps around the 1919 Traphagen Hall to the southwest. It is a modern masonry building with a curtain wall at the entrance, designed by Cushing, Terrell & Associates and constructed in 1959.

North façade. The north side of the building is the entrance façade. The main entry is offset to the left or west. It features a dramatic, four-story curtain wall that projects from the face of the building and contains a stair tower. The entry here has two sets of double doors with have full-height glass and aluminum frames. The entrance is covered with a flat canopy above a transom window that extends across the width of the bay and has an aluminum fascia. With the exception of solid panels above the canopy, this entire tower is glazed. The individual lights have a horizontal and vertical orientation, in an interwoven pattern that illustrations show are original to the building. The tower terminates in a wide cornice. Behind the tower can be seen a mechanical penthouse that is clad in brick.

The wall to the left of the entry is solid brick and is finished with a narrow coping. A small sign in dark, free-standing letters spells out the name of the building in this location. To the right of the entry tower are seven-and-one-half regularly spaced bays that reflect the classrooms. The design motifs described here are typical of classroom facades throughout the building. Each bay is separated by a concrete 'rib' (a deep pilaster) that projects from the face of the building and extends beyond the parapet at the top. Each bay consists of four, ganged, one-over-one-light windows. The windows have a large, fixed upper light over a smaller, operable light. The spandrel panels below the windows, which extend from floor to floor, are clad in brick.

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Property Name: **Reid Hall**

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East façade. The east façade is the second public face of the building. On the right (north) side of this façade are three vertical window bays consisting of small, square windows that rise nearly the full height of the building. Between each window bay is an expanse of solid brick. The two outer window bays are one light in width, while the center one is two lights wide. The south half of this façade on the two upper levels a series of classroom bays that similar to those on the front façade is displayed. At the ground floor the building face is recessed to form a narrow arcade, enclosed by the 'ribs' that form deep columns in this location. The solid brick wall at the building face here is heavily textured, a result of the brick courses that display a projecting header alternating with a stretcher. These projecting headers are in vertical alignment for the entire floor. The second floor in this location, which is in the same plane as the upper floors, continues with smooth brick in a running bond pattern. A deep overhang extends beyond the face of the building above the doors.

South façade. The south façade, which has a somewhat sculptural appearance, has no openings but for a secondary entry. The portion of the building to the left appears to be two-stories in height. The portion of the building to the right (east) raises a full four floors. The ground floor is in the same plane as the building face to the left. The upper three floors project beyond the lower floor and are clad in smooth brick, in contrast to the textured brick finish at the base. Slightly recessed, at the left side on this portion of the building, is an entry that is composed of double doors with full-height glass with two broad sidelights, topped by a narrow, three-light transom, which is in turned surmounted by four tall, solid panels.

The south façade of the east-west wing displays a similar pattern as the corresponding classrooms on the north facade of this wing.

West façade. The east façade of the north-south wing of the building is solid brick on the two-story portion. Two utilitarian entries with flush metal doors are located on each side of this wing. There is an entry to the basement level in this location near the apex of the two wings. The two floors that are visible in back of the two-story projection display similar design motifs as found on the corresponding east façade of this wing.

The east façade of the north-south wing has a bay of four, ganged, one-over-one-light windows on the second-through-fourth floors. At the ground floor is a bay of four similar windows, flanked by a single door within a recessed opening. This entire ensemble is surmounted by a long, flat canopy. This façade is finished in a narrow, metal coping.

Site design and landscaping. The building faces onto the Centennial Mall and a major north-south walkway into the campus that also links two of the most important historic structures on the grounds. South of the building is a large landscaped area with a circular motif. The building wraps around Traphagen Hall to the west. As a result passages here are relatively narrow.

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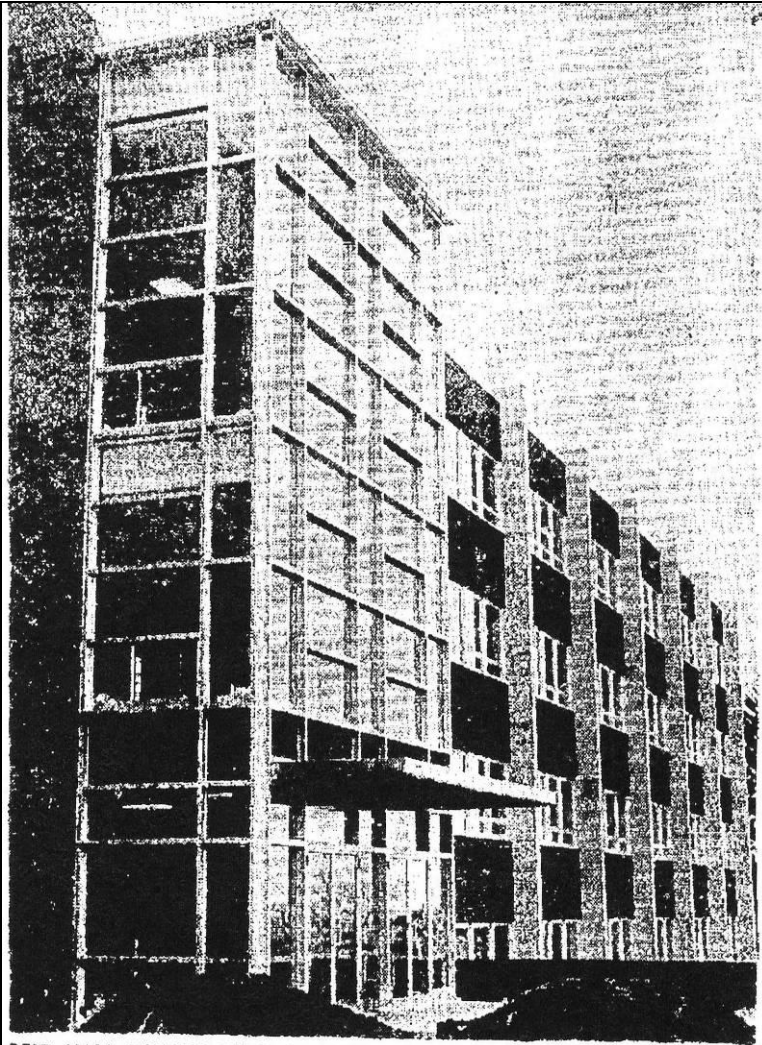
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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Changes over time. Although the Building Detail Report for the structure states that renovations have been made to the building, they appear to be primarily interior renovations. If window and door replacements have occurred, they have been within the same openings as seen on the original building. The building displays very good integrity.



REID HALL TOWERS OVER CAMPUS—Newest classroom structure at Montana State College is Reid Hall which was ready for occupancy during the winter quarter of 1959. Besides providing for badly needed classroom space, Reid Hall also has a number of offices for the use of faculty members who for many years occupied cramped quarters on the crowded campus. Among other new buildings on the campus is the mathematics-physics building.

The Billings Gazette, September 27, 1959

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Property Name: **Reid Hall**

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HISTORY OF PROPERTY

X See Additional Information Page

History of building

Reid Hall was designed in 1957 to provide additional classrooms, office space, conference rooms, and lecture rooms for the campus. It was designed by Cushing, Terrell & Associates of Billings, one of the state's most respected architectural firms, particularly in the area of educational design. The building, which cost nearly \$1.2 million dollars to build, opened in January 1959. It was the first building on the campus financed exclusively by student fees. The building was named after James Reid, the second MSU president, who served from 1894 to 1904.

Historic development of Montana State University

Montana State University was founded in 1893 (four years after statehood) as Montana's land grant college, which was in turn authorized by the Morrill Act of 1862 or the "Land Grant Act" (*Strahn, 1995, Section E, page 3*). It was the state's first legislatively created college public university. It was called the Agricultural College of the State of Montana and sited on a 200-acre site purchased for that purpose (*Strahn, 1995, Section E, page 6*). The first purpose-built building for the college was the Agricultural Experiment Station, called Taylor Hall, constructed in 1894 (still extant). Main Hall, now called Montana Hall, the centerpiece of the campus, was completed in 1898. The college began to add other departments in 1906, and was renamed the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in 1913 (*Long Range Campus Development Plan, 2008:1*).

INFORMATION SOURCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

X See Additional Information Page

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"New Reid Hall Opened at MSC," *The Billings Gazette*, January 6, 1959, p. 6.

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The college anticipated a period of expansion after World War I, and contracted with Montana architect George Carsley and nationally-known architect Cass Gilbert to develop a campus plan, now known as the "1917 Cass Gilbert Plan." This plan, which exhibited a formal Beaux-Arts symmetry, was adopted by the Montana Board of Education in 1920. This plan guided the development of the college through these early years, up until the breakout of World War II (*Long Range Campus Development Plan, 2008:4*). Its implementation was assisted by the passing of a \$5,000,000 bond to fund a building development program for the campus (*Strahn, Section E, page 11*).

During the Depression, the college continued to grow. This was spurred by the expansion of the MSC Extension Service programs, funded by the New Deal Agricultural Adjustment Administration (*McDonald, 1984:112*) and demand created by unemployed students who enrolled in the years from 1932 to 1939. The College built four new buildings during this era that were financed by the WPA program (*Strahn, Section E, page 11*). A local historian, Merrill Burlingame, has made reference to a campus re-design in 1940, perhaps anticipating expansion to accommodate war-time training. He reasons stated for the change in the master plan included the desire for new structures, a desire to reduce paving and heating costs, and to reduce the spaces between buildings (*Strahn, Section E, page 12, quoting Burlingame, 1968:70*).

In the World War II years and beyond, the campus expanded to offer flight training and in the post-war years, as in college populations everywhere, they expanded to accommodate students attending college under the "GI Bill." At this time, 1,200 students and 140 faculties came to the campus and new programs responded to this growth. In the decades following World War II the square footage of campus buildings doubled. One of the first new buildings completed was the small Danforth Chapel. At this time, departures were made from the Cass Gilbert plan because growth demanded an expansion beyond the bounds of the earlier plan. An example is the construction of the Fieldhouse in 1957. Growth continued in the decade between 1960 and 1970, with the construction of 35 new structures. The college was re-named Montana State University in 1965. It was at this time that the highrise dormitories and related buildings were constructed (*Long Range Campus Development Plan, 6*). Today the campus represents a blending of the earliest formal planning, post-war expansion, and contemporary buildings that respond to current needs. The campus is a good example of the evolution of campus planning in Montana.

The MSU campus represents the work of some of Montana's renowned architects and as well as the work of nationally-recognized Cass Gilbert. Two of the oldest buildings on campus were designed by Charles S. Haire, the 1893 Experiment State Building and the 1907 Agriculture Building (this latter was designed in collaboration with John G. Link). The 1896 Main Hall (now the Montana Building) was designed by Helena architect J. C. Paulsen, who later became the state architect. Fred F. Willson designed Hamilton Hall (1910); the Chemistry Building (1920); the Engineering Hall, Heating Plant, and Engineering Shops (1922, demolished in 1994-95); Herrick Hall (1925-26); and the 4-building Quadrangle (1935). The Great Falls firm of Shanley and Baker designed Lewis Hall and the impressive

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Italian Renaissance Gymnasium (1922). Shanley is another of Montana's most prolific and talented architects, whose work continued in the modern style after World War II.

After World War II, work on the campus is represented by such well-regarded Montana architects as the following.

- Fred F. Willson (with E. W. Bunnell) – Men's Residence Hall, 1946-47; Renne Library, 1948; Service Shop-Plew Physical Plant, 1949, 1951
- J. G. Link & Co. – Mathematics –Physics Building, 1951; Veterinarian Research Isolation Building, 1966
- Cushing, Terrell & Associates (with Fred F. Willson) - Hannon Hall, 1954; Cushing, Terrell & Associates - Reid Hall, 1957

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HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Frederick F. Willson & Oswald Berg Jr. (Willson & Berg) - Brick Breeden Fieldhouse, 1956

- McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa – Men's Residence Hall, 1960; McIver & Hess - Renne Library, 1960, 1969; Married Student Housing, 1966
- Oswald & Grabow - Hedges Food Service Building and Hedges South, 1963
- William E. Grabow – Pi Beta Phi Sorority House, 1964
- Page-Werner & Associates – Creative Arts Complex, 1971; addition to Renne Library, 1976.

In later years, A. A. Van Teylingen was the campus architect and director of facilities, and oversaw some of the most ambitious building plans in the post-war era.

Architects Cushing & Terrell

The architects for Reid Hall were Cushing & Terrell, now known as CTA, from Billings, Montana. Cushing & Terrell was founded in 1938, when partners Ralph Cushing and Everett Terrell joined forces. Ralph Henry Cushing was born in Dillon, Montana on January 16, 1903. He was educated at Montana State College, from which he received a BS in Architecture in 1927. He went on to earn a BS in Architectural Engineering from the University of Michigan in 1932. He worked for others, apprenticing in architecture and engineering, before establishing the firm of Cushing, Terrell and Associates in 1938. Cushing's partner Edwin O. Terrell was born in Billings, Montana on February 11, 1908. He was educated at the University of Washington, where he earned a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1931. His first listed architectural employment was with Cushing, Terrell & Associates.

Cushing, Terrell and Associates had an established reputation in Montana at mid-century, based on extensive work in the areas of education (schools and university buildings) and healthcare (hospitals and related structures). They also designed numerous government office buildings and other buildings types for state and local government. Additional building types undertaken by the firm were commercial structures and resort developments. When faced with a downturn in the education market in 1966, the firm re-organized and expanded (*Dennis, 1974:57*). CTA was founded as the partnership of an engineer and an architect; it maintains an interdisciplinary practice today. It has sixteen offices throughout Montana and six other western states, and handles a wide variety of projects *types and sizes* ("CTA Architects Engineers," <http://www.ctagroup.com/about-us/>).

Cushing, Terrell and Associates designed a number of the buildings on the Montana State University – Billings's campus. Their office, constructed in 1958, was located across N. 27th Street from the campus, just south of the Physical Education Building.

Other notable buildings designed by the firm include the Physical Education Building at the Montana State University - Billings; Hannon Hall on the Montana State University – Bozeman campus; buildings for the Midland Empire Fairgrounds in Billings; Highland Elementary School and Shrine Auditorium in Billings; the hospital in Red Lodge; the Dude Rancher Lodge in Billings; the Veteran's Hospital in Miles City; Deaconess Hospital in Billings; and the Montana Crippled Children's Association Rehabilitation Center in Missoula; among many others.

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Property Name: **Reid Hall**

Site Number: **24 GA 1798**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NRHP Listing Date:

NRHP Eligibility: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Individually ☒ Contributing to Historic District ☐ Noncontributing to Historic District

NRHP Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Area of Significance: **Education/ Architecture** Period of Significance: **1959**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

☐ See Additional Information Page

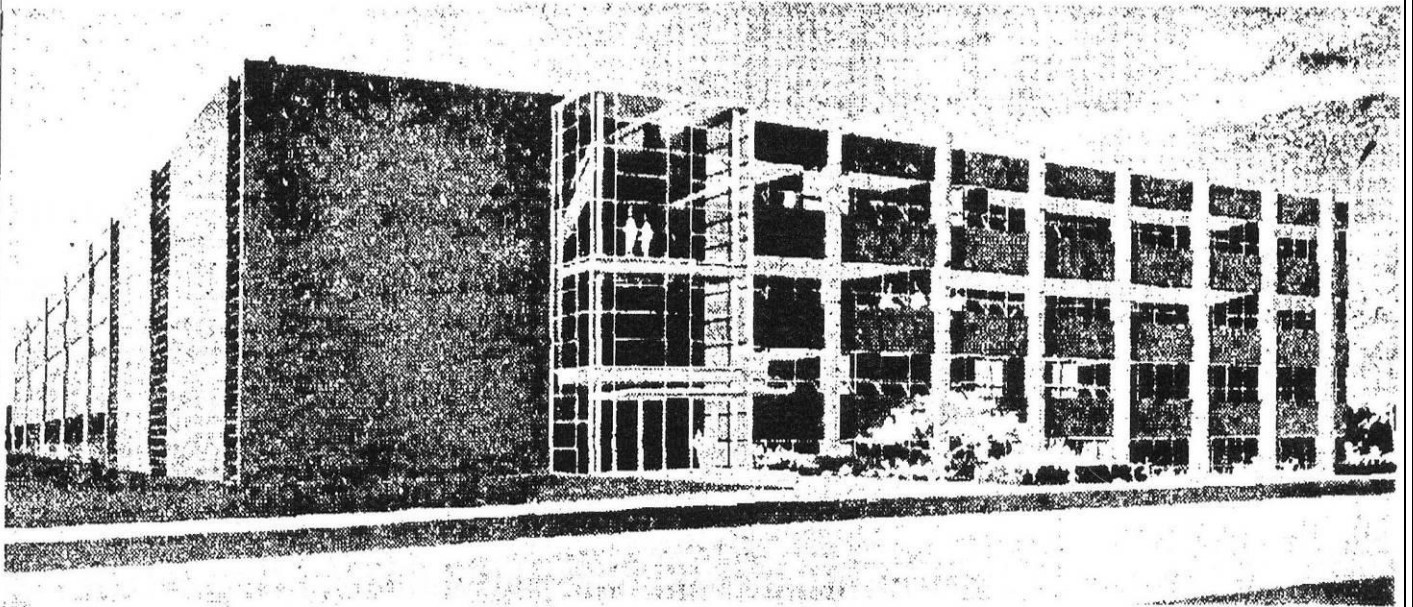
Reid Hall is significant as a good example of a post-war academic building that displays excellent integrity, and as the work of the Billings architectural of Cushing, Terrell & Associates, and now CTA. This firm was highly regarded for the work in education and healthcare in the post-war years, and continues to this day with six offices throughout the west coast.

INTEGRITY

☐ See Additional Information Page

Reid Hall retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It has excellent integrity.

Construction of Montana State College Classroom Building Started



Construction has begun on a new classroom building at Montana State College at Bozeman. The building will provide 76 offices, 8 classrooms, 8 conference rooms and 12 lecture rooms, the largest of which will seat 220 students. Contracts on the construction were awarded to Midland Plumbing and Heating and Yellowstone Electric, both of Billings, and Haggerty-Messmer Co. of Bozeman. Plans for the \$1,168,898 college structure were

drawn by Cushing, Terrell and Associated Architects of Billings. Completion of the building is scheduled for September, 1958. A Montana product to be utilized in the building is travertine, a stone quarried near Gardiner. The main lobby will be finished with the native stone. The main stairway, center in this architect's sketch, will be enclosed in a glass and metal tower of contemporary design.

The Billings Gazette, September 4, 1957

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD
PHOTOGRAPHS

Property Name: **Reid Hall**

Site Number: **24 GA 1798**



Description: **East and north (front) facades, viewed from northeast**



Description: **South and east facades, viewed from southeast**

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD
PHOTOGRAPHS

Property Name: **Reid Hall**

Site Number: **24 GA 1798**



Description: **South facades**



Description: **West and south façades of east-west wing, viewed from southwest**

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD
PHOTOGRAPHS

Property Name: **Reid Hall**

Site Number: **24 GA 1798**



Description: **West and north (front) facades, viewed from northwest**

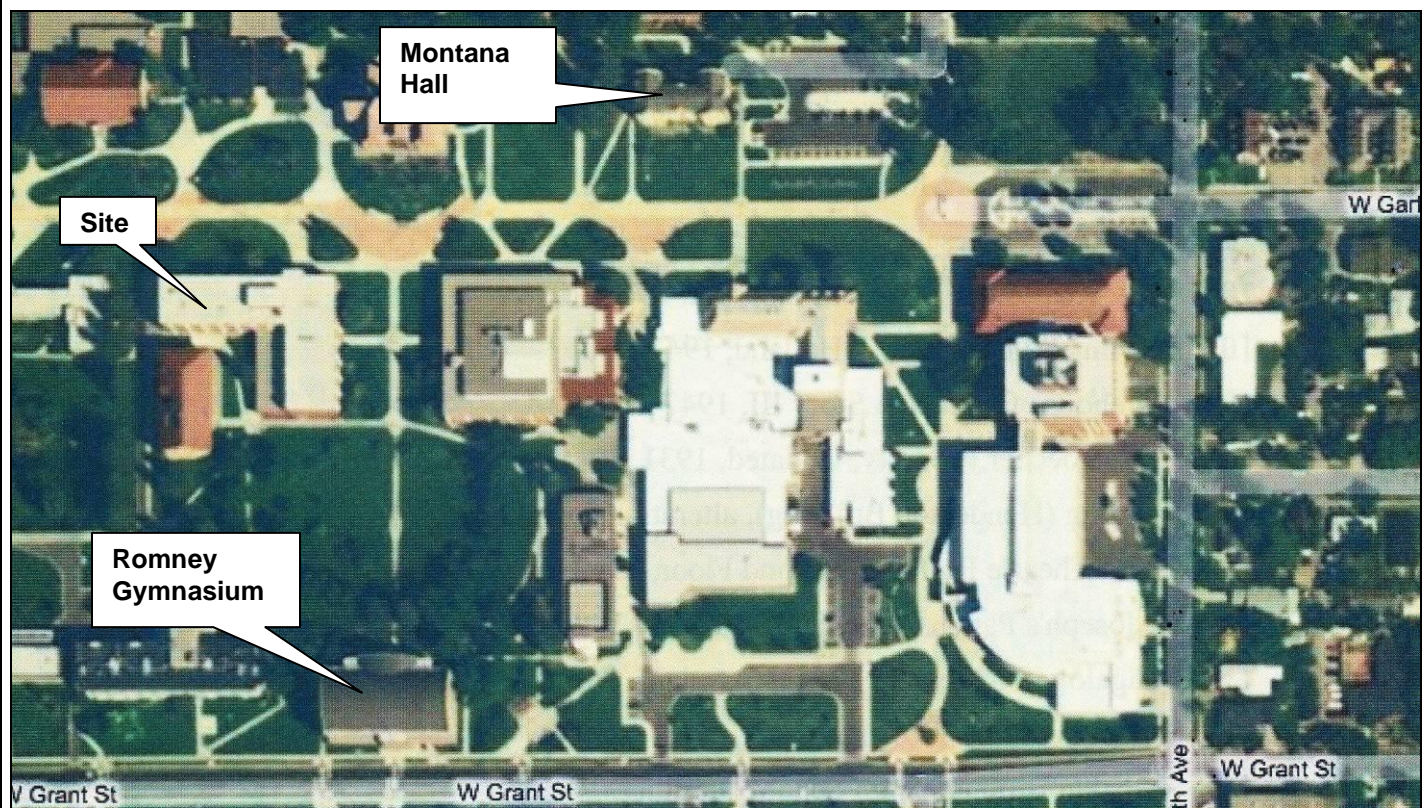


Description: **Entry detail, north facade**

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD
SITE MAP

Property Name: **Reid Hall**

Site Number: **24 GA 1798**



Larger campus context

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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